

FRENCH SWEEP FOE FURTHER ON NORTH OF ARRAS

Gain Trenches, Leaving
Germans Small Section
of Important Road.

ATTACKS THREATEN TO MAKE BIG GAP

Fight Big Guns in Booty Captured
by Joffre's Troops—100
Officers Made Captive.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, May 14.—The French attack on the north of Arras has thrust the Germans back still further, so that only a small section of the highway from Bethune to Arras is now covered by the gradually retreating German forces. The French claim to have maintained all their gains from Lens to Arras.

The twenty guns captured since Sunday by the French, eight of which are of large calibre. One hundred machine guns and bomb throwers have also been seized.

If the present French attack can be pushed home the consequences will be still more marked, in the opinion of military commentators, who are claiming to-night that the final further advance will open a conspicuous gap in the German line, a development which will necessitate the falling back of the Germans on a wide front.

To the north of La Bassée the British are doing little more than holding their own, but at the same time they are keeping great masses of Germans engaged, troops who otherwise would be available against the French offensive.

Through the deep mud the French, to-night's bulletin says, have carried their advance on both sides of the road from Arras-Noyelles to Souchez. North of the highway they have seized a strongly fortified German trench about two-thirds of a mile long. South of the road they have pushed their way through a heavily defended position and have taken a second line trench back of it.

Still further south the French have continued their work of clearing the slopes on the east and south of the village of Neuville St. Vaast, where the French have captured a few more buildings.

The losses of the Germans, as given by the French official report, must have been enormous. The French artillery, according to German prisoners, was deadly. General Joffre's troops have captured on the Arras front since Sunday one hundred in officers alone. South of Souchez four hundred German dead were discovered.

In the valley of the Aisne the French yesterday destroyed four German machinegunners and levelled several trenches. Between the Meuse and the Aisne this morning the Germans gained some positions in the French first line trenches, but were driven out, the Paris report says.

The German headquarters statement, dealing with yesterday's fighting, reports the repulse of the French southwest of Lille and a cessation of activity around the Lorette hills. It claims the repulse of a German advance between Ypres and Menin in the direction of Henge. The Germans place their losses in prisoners at the capture of Carney at from 600 to 700 men.

RUSSIANS TAKE 1,000 GERMANS AT SHAVLI

Also Penetrate Into Prussian
Trenches West of Przasnysz,
Berlin Admits.

London, May 14.—The Russians captured more than 1,000 Germans and nine machine guns in the region of Shavli, in Courland, according to the official Petrograd bulletin to-night. The communication adds that the fighting is developing under conditions favorable to the Russians.

Berlin admits in its official communication to-night that parts of the Russian First Turkestan Army Corps succeeded in penetrating into the Germans' foremost trenches west of Przasnysz, in a night advance, but at last they were driven back with heavy losses.

CARDINAL FARLEY COMMENTS WILSON

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Buffalo, May 14.—"The sinking of the Lusitania was absolutely without justification," said Cardinal Farley in an interview to-day. His eminence was here to officiate at the funeral of Bishop Charles Henry Colton, of the Buffalo diocese.

"War is war," said the Cardinal, "but this horror is not my conception of war. It is the most monstrous tragedy I have ever heard of. President Wilson's attitude is most commendable. I am thoroughly in accord with his injunction to the American people to maintain strict neutrality. The people have shown an obedience to their ruler that I do not think would be recognized for any monarch of the world."

"The Holy Father has decreed that the Catholic Church shall be neutral. I will maintain my neutrality until peace has been restored. At the same time, I have racked my brain for a motive that would justify this awful calamity that has shocked the world. I can find no justification."

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sanitary. Worn by good
dressers when heavier
gloves are too warm.
Ideal for travelling.
Fownes quality and
Fownes name in
every pair.
Latest shades.
Double-tipped.
Ask your
dealer.

GERMANS CONCEAL LOSS OF LIFE ON LUSITANIA

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Budapest, (undated), via London, May 14.—News of the sinking of the Lusitania reached Budapest to-day and the feeling in general is that of incredulity and surprise. A good impression was created by the fact that the liner was sunk off the Irish coast and that no passengers were killed.

German advisers state that it was carefully arranged that the torpedoing of the steamer should be carried out near the coast, so as to give a chance for passengers to escape.

"This was done," a Berlin telegram says, "with the greatest skill, although cruisers and torpedo boats were surrounding the Lusitania."

'BIG ELIZA'S' GUNS POUND TURKS' LINES

Inflict Tremendous Damage on
Dardanelles Hillside—Posi-
tions on Land Unchanged.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, May 14.—"The Chronicle's" correspondent sends the following dispatch dated "Embros, off Gallipoli Peninsula, May 10":

"During the last few days the Dardanelles operations have become much less spectacular. The firing seems directed to a large extent against the position of the land forces does not seem to be greatly altered. A stubborn and continuous struggle seems to be going on between the British and the Turks on the southern slopes of the heights of Tree Peak."

"On Saturday, May 8, I could see warships engaged in shelling positions beyond Krithia Peak, five miles inland from the western promontory of the peninsula. That night I witnessed a particularly violent bombardment which was answered by the Turkish batteries on the heights beyond Krithia, on the Asiatic side."

"The fact that the Turks are concentrating their fire toward the Narrows is a good indication of the progress the Allies have made. To-day I could plainly see shells sending up great spouts of spray from the waters within the Narrows. At night, at the same time the Queen Elizabeth was engaged in firing repeated broadsides on the slopes of the valley that runs across the peninsula roughly from the straits opposite Nagara. She must have done tremendous damage, for at times all the hillsides seemed one mass of bursting shells."

DELEGATES PRAISE NOTE UNANIMOUSLY

"Admirable," "Dignified" and
"Forceful" Used to Express
Opinions at Albany.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Albany, May 14.—Praise for President Wilson's note to Germany was on the lips of all the delegates who remained here for to-day's session of the Constitutional Convention.

The only criticism made was that the note should have been sent weeks ago. Following the attack on the Lusitania, this criticism was not made directly, but only in passing, as the universal feeling is that whatever may be the shortcomings or the omissions of the administration in the past, the moment has arrived when all must stand loyally behind the President.

Mr. Root, president of the convention and a member of the McKinley and Roosevelt cabinets; Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War; and George W. Wickersham, United States Attorney General under President Taft, and Governor Whitman all asked to be excused from saying anything for publication just now.

Mr. Low, ex-Mayor of New York, contented himself with saying: "I read the President's note and think it admirable."

Morgan J. O'Brien, the Democratic vice president of the convention, who saw service in the Civil War as a drummer boy, said that every one must admire the stand President Wilson has taken in "this American war." He added: "While it is to be hoped that the note will avert war, the American people should not shrink, and will not shrink, should war come."

Jersey Boy Slain in War

Montclair, N. J., May 14.—Word has been received here that Hamilton de Beauvoir Nelson, seventeen years old, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson, recently of this city, has been killed in action "somewhere in France." The boy was a member of the 5th Battalion, 58th Victoria Fusiliers.

QUEEN SITS IN TRENCH, CHATS WITH SOLDIERS

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, May 14.—"The Daily News" correspondent says that Sir Cecil Harcourt, British Consul General at Antwerp, speaking at Eastbourne, stated that wounded Belgian officers had just given a touching description of an incident that occurred the other day in the Belgian trenches on the Yser.

Queen Elizabeth went to speak to her soldiers. The men in the trenches did not recognize the kind and graceful lady as their Queen. One soldier said: "Come along, madame; make yourself at home."

Another said: "Ah, but, madame, this trench is dangerous." The Queen replied, "Not for me; I'm so small."

"One of the men produced a sack and placed it on the slope of the trench. The Queen sat down on the sack and began to distribute the chocolate and cigarettes she had brought. Presently another soldier came from another position, and recognizing her majesty, said: "Oh, the Queen!" All the soldiers then, of course, rose and stood at attention. Her majesty, after expressing kind wishes for their welfare, left the trench.

On the sack on which she had sat were inscribed the words "Resting place of the Queen." The soldier to whom the sack belonged was asked whether he would sell it as a souvenir, and he replied: "Not for a hundred thousand francs."

AMERICANS SHUN CYMRIC, SAILING AS ARSENAL SHIP

White Star Liner Carries
525 Passengers, All Sub-
jects of Allies.

CONTRABAND CARGO DEFI TO GERMANS

Captain, Silent on Course, Has
No Fear, but Will Hold
Daily Drills.

The 8,764-ton White Star liner Cymric, probably the most tempting morsel ever exposed to German submarines, sailed from this port yesterday for Liverpool via the so-called war zone. She was laden to capacity with contraband and carried 525 passengers, all subjects of the Allies.

The cabin list was carefully examined by the White Star officials and it was found that the passengers, including 25 women and 7 children, were subjects of Great Britain, many of them being natives of Canada. The passenger list of 525 passengers showed that, with the exception of seventeen Russians, all were Canadians and British.

Only part of the ship's manifest was available, but one glance at it showed that the Cymric was a veritable floating arsenal, which even in peace times might be looked upon with no degree of alarm by the warship hunter. Among the consignments taken away by the vessel were:

1,750 shells.
1,152 empty projectiles.
25 cases of percussion fuse.
10 cases of dynamite.
4,501 cases of cartridges.
3 cases of pistols.
6,565 cases of shot.
2,042 cases of brass bolts.
1,062 cathodes.
95 coils of copper wire.
150 coils of copper.
17,700 lbs. of copper.
140 auto trucks.

The Cymric was scheduled to leave at noon, but Captain Readhead was late in returning from the Custom House, where he certified to his manifest. He came on the pier and explained to the opinion that he would get safely with his ship to Liverpool.

The skipper is a man of forty, tall and heavy, with a shock of dark brown hair. He is a native of Liverpool, and he has no occasion to use either lifeboats or lifebelts, but said he would have a daily drill.

Just what course the Cymric will take is known only to Captain Readhead and his chief officer. The skipper said he would probably arrive in Liverpool early in the morning a week from to-morrow. The Cymric will not make more than four or five knots on the journey across the Atlantic, and the speed will be regulated so that the vessel will pass through the Irish Sea and George Bank in the night. If ordered by the Admiralty to avoid the southern route to Liverpool the Cymric may go via the north of Ireland and southeast through the North Channel.

Shortly before the gangplank was hoisted there a noise of engines and two boxes rushed up the pier. He was promptly halted by detectives, but explained that the boxes had been sent up for the use of the vessel. Mr. Morgan said he was permitted to deliver them to the purser.

BROKER DIES FROM BLOW

David Herrmann, of Cotton
Exchange, Found in Street.

David Herrmann, seventy-four years old and a member of the Cotton Exchange, died early yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital from a fractured skull, brain soaked and unconscious, he was found Wednesday night at Broadway and Nineteenth Street. He lay unattended while the ambulance surgeon and the patrolman who found him hurried to the station house to which he should be taken, for Dr. Lee of the New York Hospital, thought that his wound could be dressed in a station house.

Mr. Herrmann was finally taken to the West Twentieth Street station, transferred to the East Twenty-second Street station, and again shifted to the East Thirty-fifth Street station. There the lieutenant at sight of him ordered him to Bellevue. Mr. Herrmann's injury is believed to have been caused by a blow. He never regained consciousness. His brother, Nathan, well known as a philanthropist, left an estate of more than \$2,000,000.

Hobson Sees British Plot to Thrust U. S. Into War

Maintains This Was Real Motive for Sinking of Lusitania and Charges Cunard Line's Friends

Were Advised Not to Book Passage.

Former Representative Richmond P. Hobson suspects in the sinking of the Lusitania a British plot to embroil the United States with Germany. With this suspicion in mind and firm in the belief that the submarine is a veritable David's sling, he telephoned a statement yesterday to his brother-in-law, George H. Hull, Jr., of 30 Pine Street.

"I am a widowed cousin of mine," said Representative Hobson, "applied at the New York office of the Cunard Line for passage on the Lusitania. The booking agent, an old friend, took her off at a great price, instead of leading the vessel down with a full passenger list, including many distinguished Americans whose loss would necessarily strike the American imagination?"

"Why did not the Cunard company give to all parties applying for passage the same humane advice its agent, for old friendship's sake, gave to my cousin, instead of leading the vessel down with a full passenger list, including many distinguished Americans whose loss would necessarily strike the American imagination?"

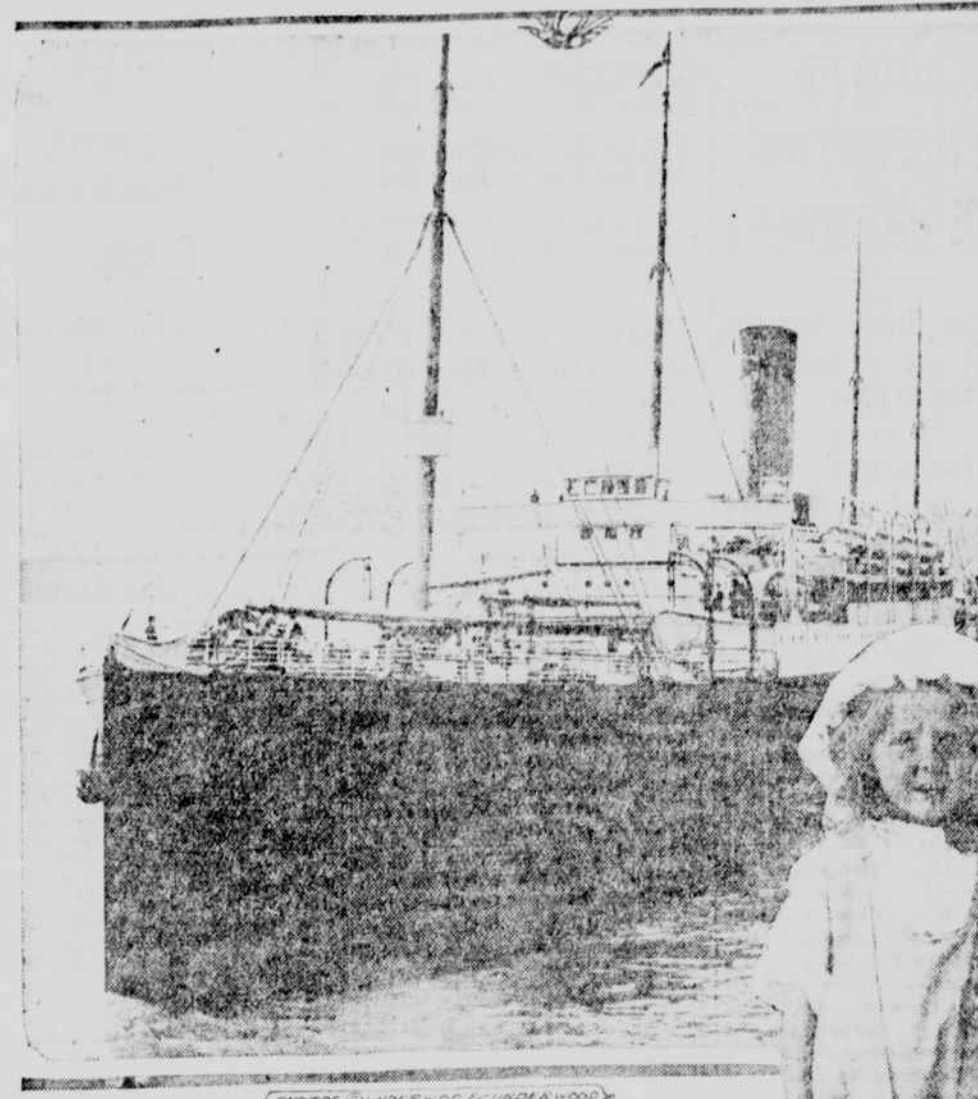
"Question for Admiralty."

"Knowing that German submarines were operating in the south of the Irish coast, why did not the British Admiralty, which controlled the Lusitania's movements, order her to use the unfrequented route around the north of Ireland?"

"Why was the ship, having a speed of 25½ knots—a very substantial aid to security—ordered by the Admiralty to slow down to 17 knots in the danger zone?"

"How could a torpedo sink such a ship in twenty minutes? An elementary knowledge of naval architecture would convince any one that such a thing is impossible unless the vessel contributing cause inside the vessel, such as open watertight doors or an inside explosion."

WILL THE GERMANS GET THIS FLOATING ARSENAL?



Besides a full list of passengers, including no Americans, the White Star liner Cymric carried thousands of tons of war munitions and other contraband—Margaret Muriel Harvey is one of the many children of British subjects on board.

DACIA DOCUMENTS LOST

They Were in Mail Room of the Lusitania.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, May 14.—Solicitor General Johnson of the State Department announced to-day that a bulky consignment of documents, including numerous affidavits intended to be used by the representatives of the owners of the former Hamburg-American liner Dacia in the prize court case now pending in France, were in the mail room of the Cunard liner Lusitania, and therefore are lost forever.

Mr. Johnson expressed the belief that the documents were lost because they might be substituted with the consent of the court, but a serious delay in the adjustment of the Dacia's status is indicated by this announcement.

AUSTRIANS USING BIG NEW HOWITZERS

Fire Six-Foot Projectiles Every
Two Minutes, Making 50-Foot
Holes in the Earth.

Tarnow, Galicia, May 14.—A giant howitzer of a new type played an important part in assisting the Austrians to smash the powerfully fortified Russian position at Tarnow. The howitzer is of the same calibre as the 42-centimetre gun, and its work certainly is not less terribly effective. The Austrians occupied the Russian positions they found men dead without wounds rather far from the places where the projectiles of the howitzer exploded. The Russian howitzer exploded. The Russian wire entanglements of casings a mile away.

The correspondent, who visited the Russian position, said the ground everywhere was dented with funnel-shaped depressions, 50 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep.

The projectile of the new howitzer is three times the weight of the 305. It makes a hole in the earth nearly six feet long. Once the howitzer is ready it can be fired every two minutes. The foundation for the gun is built six feet deep. The gun carriage rests on large ball bearings.

Blames Anti at the Helm

"If Germany won, the clock of the world would be set back many centuries. Germany has been barbaric. It makes me furious to think how England has dictated to America just where our ships could go and where they couldn't go, and we meekly obeyed. We stand everything from England, nothing from Germany. That is what makes me boil."

"As to what German soldiers are said to have done to women, I don't think the English are in a position to criticize after the horrible things they did to their own women, the militant suffragists."

Mr. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the Women's Suffrage party for the Borough of Macclesfield, says it is humiliating to think that whether this country has peace or war, the women will have so small a part in deciding the event—only the part of the comparatively few women in the voting states.

JAIL FOR POULTRYMEN

Court of Appeals Upholds Decision in Conspiracy Case.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Albany, May 14.—Thirteen poultry dealers, who were convicted in 1911 of conspiring to control the price of "bushel killed" poultry, must pay fines of \$300 each and serve three months in the penitentiary, according to a decision of the Court of Appeals to-day.

The Appellate Division, in February, 1914, upheld Judge Roosevelt's verdict in General Sessions against the poultrymen who were charged with conspiracy. They are Erving V. Dwyer, Arthur G. Dwyer, Charles Westenberg, William W. Smith, Charles R. Jewell, James T. Norris, William H. Norris, Charles T. Hawk, Charles Thatcher, Charles Bishop, Samuel Werner, Charles Werner and Solomon Frankel. Since the conviction Frankel has died. Yesterday's action of the court constitutes the first affirmation of a judgment convicting persons of violating the anti-trust law and imposing a penitentiary sentence.

AUSTRIANS FLEE ON 94-MILE LINE IN EAST GALICIA

Fall Back Across Pruth,
Retreat on Front Reaching
Rumanian Border.

CZAR'S LINE HOLDS ALONG RIVER SAN

Petrograd Claims Russian Re-
tirement Checked—Foes De-
clare It Continues.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, May 14.—While the Russians have halted their retreat through Western Galicia and have concentrated their forces with a much shorter front along the River San, they have now developed their offensive further to the east to such an extent that, according to to-night's official report from Petrograd, the Austrian army has evacuated a strongly fortified front of about ninety-four miles, extending from the Bistritza River to the Rumanian frontier.

This retreat began on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the Austro-Hungarian forces, the Russian report says, had "fallen back precipitately" beyond the River Pruth. The cavalry of the retreating columns, Petrograd asserts, was sacrificed in an effort to protect the retreating movement. The communication continues:

"Our cavalry divisions broke through the enemy's front at various points and by successful charges threw his columns into disorder. Our vigorous pursuit continues, under conditions particularly favorable to us. The great number of prisoners we already have taken is being rapidly increased."

Retreat Still On, Vienna Says.

To-night's official report from Vienna insists that the Russians in mid-Galicia are still in retreat across the River San. It continues:

"From the district of Dobromil, Stry and Sambor the enemy is retreating in a northeasterly direction before the vanguards of the army under Generals Borovich and von Boehm-Ermolli. Our troops have reached the heights southwest of Dobromil, Stry and Sambor, and allied troops, under General Linsingen, are advancing across Turka and Skole and joining the general advance."

"The battle in Southern Galicia continues. Strong Russian forces have advanced across Obyertyn to the north of Sniatyn and Mahala."

The Austrian communiqué declares that the Russians in Southern Poland are still retreating, and that from the east of Piotrkow to the upper Vistula they are being pursued by the Teutonic allies under Generals von Woyrich and Dankl. The Austro-Germans, the report claims, have gained a footing in the hilly district northeast of Kielce.

General Mackensen's Austro-German army is before Przemyśl, on the left bank of the lower San, the German headquarters bulletin says, and the Russians are being pursued both to the south, in the direction of Solnododromy, and in Russian Poland, in the direction of Kolanien and Kielce. The Russians, Berlin states, have been unable to maintain their positions from Kielce to the Pileca or to Inowlad.

Russian Flank Attacks Aid Galician Centre

Petrograd, May 14.—The Russians, having fallen back upon strong strate-

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GIRLS REHEARSE AS THIEVES WORK

Delicatessen Replaces Feast
Stolen at Scudder School
Theatricals.

"Burglars! Burglars!" shouted the servants from the lower floor of the Scudder School, 39 West Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon.

And back from the floor above, where thirty girl pupils were rehearsing under the direction of Mme. Pilar Morin for their school play, "La Cordette," came the answer: "Burglars! Oh, send for the police! Hurry—the telephone!" Some of the girls, disguised for their male parts in the play, seemed to chime in with diminutive voices, but one in stronger tones managed to announce to the lieutenant at the desk of the West 100th Street station that a band of thieves had completed their work in the school kitchen.

It all happened while Miss Elouina Oldcastle, of 27 West Sixty-first Street, who plays parts such as Svengali and "Trilby," and the rest of the cast were rehearsing before ten invited guests. A spread had been planned, to be served at 6 o'clock, and the servants, having been interested by the thrilling French lines, may have lingered too long. At any rate, when they came downstairs to bury the meal they saw that many things were missing.

Two patrolmen and four detectives first investigated upstairs. Then they went below, and discovered that thearder had been cleaned of the chicken, salads, fudge and all the other necessities of a schoolgirls' feast. Even the pickles and the pepper and salt had vanished.

The dinner for the thirty girls and their guests last night consisted of crackers, cheese and other products of a nearby delicatessen.

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